

Sexually transmitted disease diagnosis and treatments, risk factors from beyond

Abstract

Sexually transmitted disease infection is enormous. Many annoying symptoms and comorbidity are caused by unhealthy sexual behaviours. They show features of skin lesions, immune dysfunction, warts and itching feeling in genital or inner organs, even human mortalities. Different aspects of preventive and treatments should be pursued.

Keywords: viral infections, vaccination, women disease treatment

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Introduction

Sexually transmitted disease (STD) is a series of common diseases. Many sexually transmitted diseases are high infectious and hardly be completely cured by current convention of disease treatment.¹⁻³ Globally, more than a million of human beings are newly infected with STD every day.⁴ Knowledge distribution and diagnostic updating should be seeking for countermeasure against this phenomenon from their roots.

Clinical evidence

They show a variety features of immune-dysfunction and skin symptoms. Different types of therapeutics should be adhered to alleviate or cure these infections and symptoms.

New topics

It has some applications and failure in disease diagnosis and treatment.²⁻³ Some important risk factors are commonly neglected in the clinic. Many sexually transmitted diseases are faced with therapeutic limitation and incurability of diseases. Different therapeutic breakthroughs are analysed and targeted for sexually transmitted diseases.

Results

In the current forms, diseased persons (woman patients) are the only subjects for diagnosis and treatments. However, many important risk factors are neglected in therapeutic choices. Associated study and clinical paradigms are aimed to this subject.

- Counterparts of sexual activities and environmental conditions are missing for potential treatments. This will lead to failure of woman treatments
- High-quality of disease diagnosis because of co-infections for different pathogens in same persons. This may lead to repeat infections after a series terms of therapies.
- Lack of effective vaccines and a requirement of high-quality viral- or bacteria vaccines for infectious women in new technology and ways of clinical applications.⁴⁻⁸
- Microbiome control and others⁹⁻¹⁰

Discussion

Prophylaxis vaccines are studied for limiting STD in the clinic. However, few successful model and product is coming into the markets and hospitals. Many obstacles need to be overcome.

Hotspots for prospective studies

- Produce new vaccine technology that can overcome diversity of viral components, like mRNA or other associated technology⁶⁻⁷
- Development of high-quality drug combination systems^{11,12}
- Considering the conditions of patients, age, pregnant and other risk factors²

Future directions

In the future, diversity and combined therapies may come into life. Only by targeting multiple components of viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites can be expected to updating STD diagnosis and treatment overall.

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Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there is no conflicts of interest.

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